NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

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Annual Meeting Attendance

Ordinarily "the size of the package doesn't prove its worth." But we don't think this is true when it comes to annual membership meetings. The size of the crowd is a pretty good measure of the interest of the members, of the good health of the whole enterprise.

Nearly all the annual meetings we've attended this year have had larger numbers of members present than ever before. Two such meetings had from four to five thousand persons in attendance. This, to our way of thinking, is good news. We hope it continues.

In this respect we like to recall a statement made by one of the main speakers at a recent meeting. "A great many people," he said, "just aren't interested when it comes to doing their part in a given program. They like to sit at home and let others make their decisions for them. Yet, these are the very first people to complain when things don't go to suit them. They never seem to realize that they, more than anyone else, are responsible for the wrongness of decisions they weren't present to help make."

This makes good sense to us. In noting the increased attendance at annual meetings, we can happily make one observation: more and more members are coming to realize that their interest and participation are vital if their electric service businesses are to be successful.

Time To Close Ranks

The election is over and General Eisenhower, by an overwhelming vote, has become the nation's choice for president. The American people—including North Carolinians, who gave candidate Stevenson the largest majority he received from any state—should now close ranks behind the president-elect in the firm belief that he will lead us in strength and wisdom.

We also believe that all North Carolinians should now give their full support and cooperation to governor-elect William B. Umstead and the new State administration.

This closing of ranks after an election, no matter how bitterly that election may have been fought, is in the best American tradition. It affirms the principle that, though those who govern are chosen by just a majority, the governments which they administer act in the interest of all and should therefore command both the respect and support of all.

We believe the Korean issue played a great part in determining the outcome of the national election. The nation as a whole and the families of service men in particular are deeply concerned that the war in Korea be brought to a definite but honorable conclusion. To this end we commend General Eisenhower to spare not word or deed which may, for America and the world, resolve this murderous and costly conflict.

In this effort the new president should have not only our hopes, but our patience and prayers.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by

THE TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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A unique plan for solving the financial problems of government and business came several weeks ago from Charles E. Wilson, former Defense Mobilizer and ex-president of General Electric. This is evidently the big business scheme to strip the government for the benefit of the few.

The simplicity of the proposal is appealing to the interests that would exploit our national resources for their private gain. "What is wrong with selling our national dams, generating equipment and distribution facilities to the people?" is the question asked by Wilson.

"Wonderful idea, Charlie. Does that include the District of Columbia?"

However, any economist will tell you that there are no simple answers to the problems of our intricate economic system. Senator John Sparkman (Ala.) simply calls it, "the biggest looting act in history."

On the heels of Wilson's proposal some familiar voices gave a more specific emphasis to it. The News Leader (Richmond, Va.) put it up to the rural electric co-ops. It suggests that the Virginia Power & Electric Company "buy out some of its REA competitors for the debt they owe the Federal government."

The Richmond newspaper must realize the bargain they are presenting to the power company. Certainly an honest business transaction would include the equity of the members as well.

They also rush to pick off TVA's heart—the power network, forgetting the other benefits that the entire TVA program has brought to the area. The paper feels that such plants as Georgia Power, Alabama Power, Duke Power and others would be "eager bidders."

But what are the advantages and disadvantages of the "Wilson Plan?" *Pro*:—Super corporations, such as the utility empires of not too many years ago, would profit greatly.

The "people," i.e. the favored government bond holders, would get shares of stock (but no voice in control, and the incidental programs would not be for the "people" but for the "company.")

Companies could charge higher rates as there would be no government competition to bring them into line.

"Con: What about rates? One of TVA's greatest achievements was lower rates for consumers in many states due to its competing position. The savings to the people of this country are difficult to assess but can conceivably be as much as TVA was worth. With no such yardstick, the public may very well lose more in high rates than they ever would gain in

(Continued on Page 15)

From Marshall To Morehead

By Jerry Anderson

The election of the first Republican President in twenty years has left rural electric officials across the state wondering what the effect of a new administration will be on the electrification and telephone programs. REA and most of the public power projects were New Deal or Fair Deal measures and followed closely the liberal economic philosophies of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

That philosophy has been under heavy Republican attack in recent years. And while it is true that many Republicans crossed party lines to support REA, it is also true that the party's two most powerful congressional leaders have voting records which are alarming. In the Senate, Robert Taft has never cast a record vote favorable to either REA or public power; neither has Joseph Martin in the House, with the single exception of the Rural Telephone Bill.

Eisenhower himself has repeatedly expressed his support of REA, and with considerable qualification, of public power. He said in Omaha on Septembr 18 that the Republican party would not allow farmer cooperatives to be endangered and that it regarded REA as an investment in agriculture's future. He also said that the electric cooperatives should not be satellites of the Federal Government and that as loans are repaid, "be sure that the sticky hands of federal bureaucrats are removed."

Co-op managers and directors might object to the language of the latter statement but they would be quick to agree with its sentiment. They are proud of the accomplishments of their locally-owned businesses and aren't likely to allow them to become a "satellite" of anything. REA itself has taken cognizance of the rapid development of the co-ops and recently effected a sweeping reorganiza-

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From Our Mail Box

To the Editor:

It is, of course, impossible to personally thank and commend all who cooperated so splendidly to make THEIR 1952 State Fair the greatest in history. But the Carolina Farmer made such a distinct contribution we want you and your editors to know your efforts are sincerely appreciated.

Please express the gratitude of the State Fair management to all those who participated in your coverage of the "State Fair Story" in the Carolina Farmer. We know we can count on you and them to help make the 1953 Fair an even greater success.

Your suggestions are always gratefully received.

North Carolina State Fair
J. S. Dorton, Manager
Raleigh

To the Editor:

I enjoy the Carolina Farmer very much, especially the "homemaker's page," with its helpful hints and recipes.

Mrs. A. M. Marshburn
Maple Hill

Statewide Report:

Rural Telephone Program Needs Support Of the People, Utilities and Congress

By William T. Crisp

Executive Manager and General Counsel
Tarheel Electric Membership Association

"IF one of my neighbors hadn't had a telephone, my farm house and everything in it would have been destroyed." Claude Wickard, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, recently made this statement in telling what happened several months ago when fire suddenly struck at his Indiana farm.

Mr. Wickard and his wife had driven away from the farm only a half hour before the fire occurred. A neighbor, working in a field about a quarter of a mile away, looked up and saw the flames as they shot from the second story windows. He immediately ran to his house and called the fire department of a nearby town.

Most of the upstairs of the house was destroyed, but Mr. Wickard stated his loss would have been much greater had his neighbor not had a phone.

Such is the account of what happened at the farm of the very man who is today directing the rural telephone program in America. Such, however, is not the account of many a rural resident who, having no nearby phone available, can only cry out in utter helplessness when disasterous flames flare up and lick hungrily at his own four walls.

Mr. Wickard stated that this fire only made more intense his desire to see telephone service made available to every rural home in America. It is a desire shared by the vast majority of our farm people.

How far have we gone in North Carolina toward satisfying this desire? Part of the answer may be found in a recent report by Walter Fuller, Director of Rural Telephone Service, North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority.

ACCORDING to Mr. Fuller, there are some 629,000 telephones in all of North Carolina. Of this total only about 85,000 are installed outside city areas. This means that the approximately two thirds of the state's population who live in rural areas have the benefit of little more than thirteen per cent of the total number of phones.

In an effort to improve this unhappy picture five telephone membership corporations have thus far been formed. In addition, there are eight neutral associations which are acting as telephone cooperatives. Some of these, of course, are not yet far enough along to be dealing in the service which they will eventually render.

Nevertheless, a total of $3,951,000 has been loaned by the rural telephone program of REA to get the job going. Of this amount $2,293,000 has been loaned to the telephone cooperatives and $1,658,000 has been loaned to existing telephone companies. This money, like rural electrification loans, is to be repaid to the government with interest on a regular repayment schedule.

One would think, then, that this program is getting into full swing in North Carolina. In a few areas it is. In several others, however, the lack of cooperation on the part of some existing telephone companies has made it difficult, to say the least, for the newly formed membership cooperatives to move ahead.

One phone—in one house for one family—is worth nothing unless it is connected with thousands of other phones through a unified line system. This means that the newly born cooperatives cannot succeed unless the existing phone companies cooperate in agreeing to reasonable interconnections and fair exchange rates. Such cooperation has been sadly lacking in several instances over the state.

IT would behoove these phone companies to consider that the rural people of America are demanding phone service today just as strongly as they were demanding electric service 15 years ago. Certainly, it ill becomes companies which are virtual monopolies to retard the very program which makes that service possible. These companies should also remember that, just as the electric membership corporations have become large and steady customers of the light and power companies, the newly forming telephone cooperatives will most certainly provide them with additional revenues through their exchange customers.

One other factor affects this program. Farm leaders estimate that all the loan funds provided by the last congress for this program will be exhausted by February of next year. This means that, unless the new congress makes additional funds available soon after it convenes in January, the program will come to an abrupt halt nearly six months before a new budget will be provided. It is believed that at least $50 million in additional funds is needed to keep the program going through June, 1953. Moreover, additional administrative funds are necessary to enable REA to process loan applications faster.

The rural electrification program has been active for 16 years. That program is still only 90 per cent completed. The rural telephone program, unless given a "green light," could take much longer. A word to your congressmen and senators might mean a lot in removing the present stumbling blocks.

Supreme Court Hears Roanoke Rapids Case

Decision Expected Before Adjournment

Can the Federal Power Commission grant a license to a private power company for development of a hydro-electric project on a site which the Interior Department contends was reserved for Federal development? The U. S. Supreme Court finally heard evidence on this question on October 22.

The Department of the Interior and the Virginia REA Association requested the court to set aside the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholdthe FPC's right to issue a license to the Virginia Electric & Power Company for the development of the Roanoke Rapids (Va.) hydroelectric project downstream from the recently dedicated John H. Kerr (Buggs Island) Dam.

The Interior Department says that this case goes beyond mere granting a license. It "is part and parcel of a program to disrupt Federal development of water resources," according to Interior, "and to prevent distribution of power in accordance with the Federal Power Policy. It is part of a program for rendering ineffective Section 5 ('preference' clause) of the Flood Control Act of 1944." They argue further that the FPC order "jeopardizes all river basin development approved by Congress," adding, "If Congressionally-approved comprehensive plans do not preclude the licensing, then it is to be expected that private power companies will seek licenses for the development of those project sites which are economically most advantageous, leaving for Federal development

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Coles Have Unusual Beehive—And Cure For Arthritis

Mrs. Hugh Cole of Pittsboro Road, Chapel Hill, has a constant buzzing in her ears. But instead of seeing a doctor, she occasionally consults a beekeeper. Mrs. Cole keeps bees in the wall of her home.

And her father keeps two colonies of bees in the backyard just for sting.

W. A. Stephen, beekeeper for the State College Extension Service, reports that whenever Mrs. Cole wants her annual supply of honey, she enlists the aid of S. C. Squires, who rips a board or two from the living room wall and cuts out the new white comb.

Mrs. Cole's father, who is 75 years old and bothered with arthritis, is so positive that beestings alleviate his suffering from the painful malady that he keeps two colonies.

Whenever his arthritis becomes painful, he goes to the colonies, stirs up the bees, and returns a little red, but relieved.

Six Carolina PCAs Make Final Payments

Farmers now completely own more than half of the 499 production credit associations in the country, according to an announcement made today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Repayments of the last of their Government-owned stock by eight of these credit cooperatives, six in North Carolina—the Greenville, Kenansville, Kinston, Louisburg, Washington and Whiteville PCAs—and two in Kentucky—West Kentucky at Hopkinsville and Green River at Owensboro—brought the total of completely farmer-owned associations to 252, I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration pointed out.

In all but 26 of the other production credit associations member-owned capital in June 1952 plus accumulated earnings represents 75 percent or more of the total net worth. As a result of the increasing large investment of farmers in these credit cooperatives the total amount of Government-owned stock in these credit cooperatives was down to $8.4 million by September 30. This is only 9.3 percent of the Government's peak investment of $90 million in them in the 1930's.

The 475,000 members of the 499 production credit associations, which serve all sections of the country, borrowed $1.4 billion from their credit cooperatives to produce farm crops and livestock in the year ended June 30, 1952.

FPC Grants Survey Permit to Blue Ridge

The Federal Power Commission announced October 21 that a preliminary permit to make surveys for a hydro-electric project on the New River in Ashe and Allegheny Counties had been granted the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation of Lenoir.

The permit gives Blue Ridge the exclusive right to make surveys of the project for a period of one year. It is not a permit to build a dam.

The co-op was granted a similar permit in June to make surveys of a site at Glendale in Ashe County. Still another site, known as the Beech Creek Project, on the Watagua River, is being considered jointly by Blue Ridge and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Should TVA elect to build the latter project, a considerable amount of the power generated would be available to Blue Ridge. Such a step would, according to Manager C. E. Viverette, meet the co-op's pressing need for a dependable, low-cost power source.

You may or may not have enough of it—but it's a good bet that the quality of what you do have can stand a lot of improving

THE first thing most people thought of when they learned they would get electricity from their cooperative was light. At long last they would be free from the flickering kerosene lamp, the smelly, often dangerous, lantern and the temperamental gasoline lamp. Light, in itself, was justification for the work involved in setting up an electric co-op and the expense of wiring the home.

Before too long, people began learning of other things electricity could do — refrigerate food, wash clothes, turn a churn, cook meals, brood pigs, increase egg production, pump running water — the possibilities of this new hired hand seemed unlimited.

So the people began planning for electric equipment and appliances. One by one they added a variety of labor-saving, profit-increasing applications to their farm operations. As for light, the bare bulb seemed so far superior to lamps that little thought was given to the *quality* of the light they were getting.

Unfortunately, despite the intensive educational campaigns of the co-ops, bare bulbs continue to be the predominate source of light in most of North Carolina's farm homes. On this page and the two following, we have tried to summarize a few basic recommendations that will insure better lighting.

Good lighting consists primarily of two things: getting *enough* light and getting the *right kind* of light. It is fairly easy to have either one without the other; it takes a good deal of research and planning to have both.

Good general illumination is necessary to getting enough light. Overhead lights should be at least 100-watts and in many cases should be even larger. Actually, the amount of light you need depends upon what you are doing. As you walk through the house you need only enough light to enable you to move freely and safely. It takes twice that much light to eat a meal comfortably, find a tool in the shop, or for children at active play. When you iron a shirt, comb your hair at a mirror, leaf through a magazine, or tighten a bolt in the shop, the amount of light needed has again doubled.

If you do nothing but walk through a room, a 75-watt bulb might give you all the light you need; but if you do anything else, it will be woefully inadequate.

The size of bulb needed to provide suitable illumination in any given room also depends upon the size of the room and the color of its paint or wallpaper. Dark colors absorb light—light colors reflect it. If the room is exceptionally large, it is often desirable to have two fixtures to insure the proper distribution of light.

In conducting lighting programs, co-op power-use advisors have found that many people forget to clean bulbs and fixtures regularly. Dirt and grime can absorb as much as half of the light output before the light even gets into the room.

Many Jobs Require Supplemental Light

Regardless of the quality of the general illumination in a room, many jobs require supplemental light. In the living areas of the home, this additional light is usually supplied by floor or table lamps. On the next page you will find sketches of various types of lamps and suggestions for their use.

Supplemental light is also needed in the work areas of the house, particularly the kitchen and laundry. Even in the most modern kitchen, housewives usually work with their back to the light, causing a shadow to fall on the surface directly in front of them. This can be remedied in kitchens with wall cabinets by the installation of a fluorescent tube beneath the cabinet. This application will insure uniform light in the work area and the source of the light will be concealed.

The kitchen sink is usually located under a window. This is an ideal place to use a fluorescent valance—a concealed, decorative fixture that looks much like the valances used for drapes. You can buy one already wired and easy to install, or you can easily make one in your farm workshop. Ask your co-op electrification advisor for help.

The Right Kind of Light

The right kind of light is just as important as enough light. Many people have the idea that more and larger bulbs are the sole answer to their lighting problems. Nothing could be further from the truth. The two great enemies of good seeing are glare and shadow. Shadow alone can be remedied by increasing the amount of light: glare will remain; in fact, the chances are it will become worse as more light is used.

This is well illustrated by sunlight. On a clear day, the sun certainly gives *enough* light for comfortable reading; but try sitting in sunlight and reading a magazine. The glare is irritating and your eyes become strained. The same thing happens when you read in your living room at night by the light of a bare bulb.

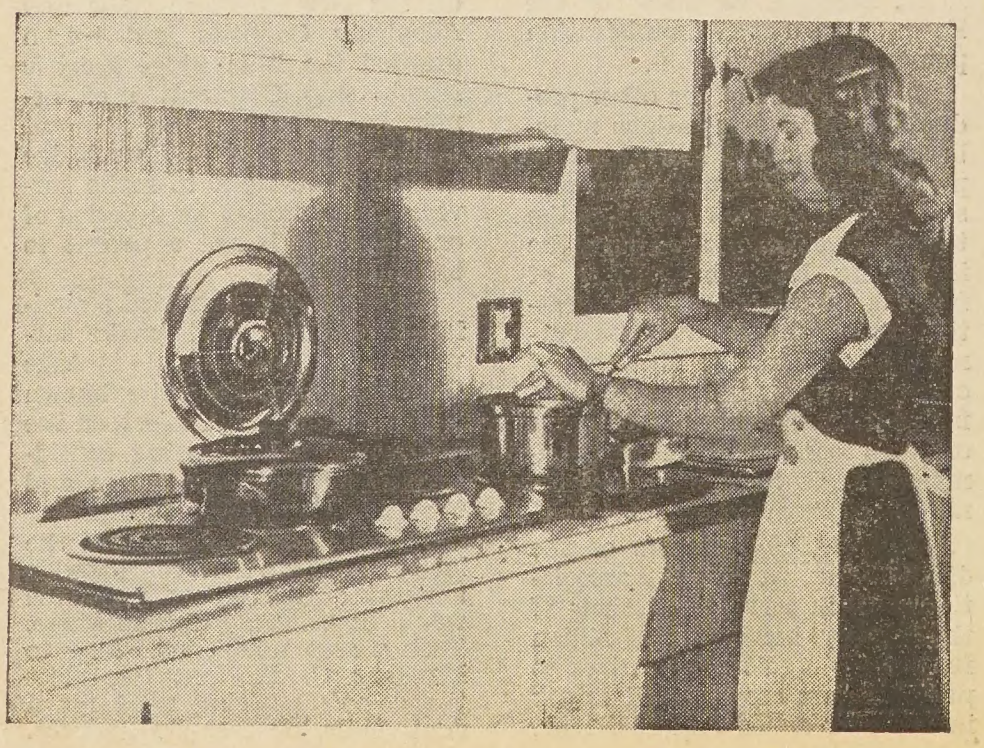
A good lighting fixture will soften the light and eliminate the glare. A good way to choose a fixture from the wide variety you will find in almost any furniture or hardware store is to look at them lighted. If it glares, or if there are scattered "spots" of light showing, look for another.

You will find four general types of incandescent lighting fixtures: direct, indirect, semi-direct and semi-indirect. The direct fixture sends practically all the light downward. As a result, most of the light is in the lower parts of the room, shadows are sharp, and light is more glaring than light from indirect fixtures.

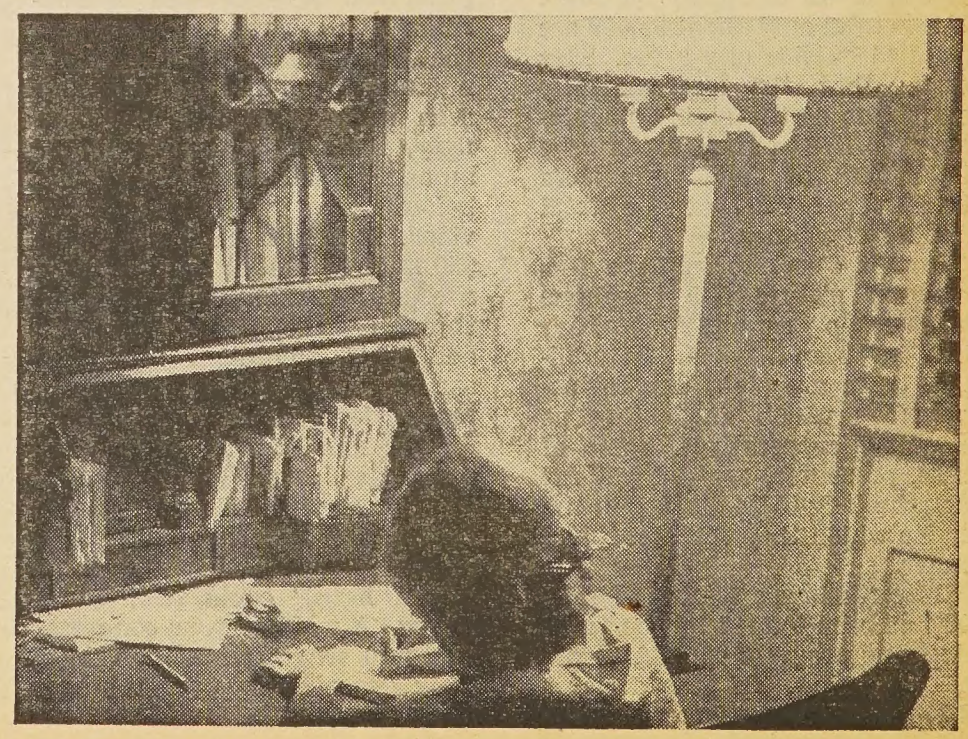
Indirect light is soft and comfortable. The fixtures direct almost all of the light to the ceiling, which spreads it through the room. White ceilings are needed to make the most of the light. For an equal amount of light, an indirect fixture requires higher wattage than a direct fixture.

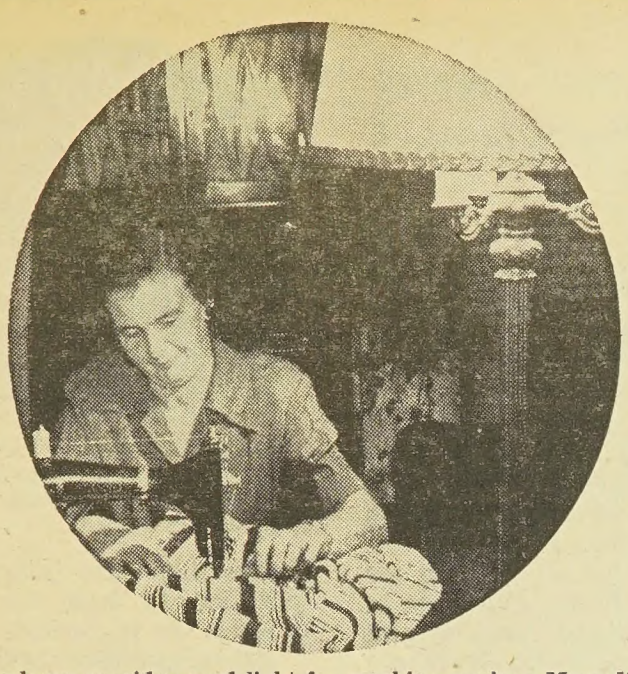
A semi-direct fixture sends a small amount of light upward; a semi-indirect one sends a little light down. Light from either is

Kitchens are often inadequately lighted. Women below works in shadow cast by her own body; remedy, fluorescent tube under cabinet.



Below, girl's hand casts shadow on writing area. Lamp should have been placed behind her left shoulder.





Tall floor lamp provides good light for machine sewing. More direct light may be needed for fine hand sewing, particularly on dark fabrics.

more comfortable than direct light and somewhat more efficient than indirect.

There is also a big difference in the quality of light from table and floor lamps. A lamp which consists simply of one or more bulbs and a shade is little better than a bare bulb. The shade concentrates the light and may cause an even greater glare on a reading surface. Lamps should be equipped with *diffusing bowls* to soften the light. The better diffusing bowls are made of glass, but inexpensive plastic ones are now on the market and can be installed in most lamps.

For safety, a lamp should be well constructed and have a heavy enough base to prevent tipping. Lighting engineers have worked for a long time on the improvement of portable lamps. They have set up standards which guarantee ample, comfortable light and safe, sturdy construction. The lamp manufacturers who carry out these specifications place a tag on each lamp which reads "This is a certified lamp" —your guarantee of buying the very best in home lighting.

Tips for TV Lighting

Below are several methods which are suggested for lighting when viewing television:

1. **Indirect lighting — from sources overheard or behind viewers. Try 100 - 200 - 300 watt torchieres with opague bowls on well opposite set.**
2. **General room lighting at low level from lamps at lower wattages.**
3. **Some lighting in adjoining room to help balance lighting in room.**
4. **Valance lighting of background or to side of set or back of viewers.**
5. **Lighting on top of high furniture.**
6. **Control of daylighting by pulling shades of low transmission or using venetian blinds. Sunlight should not fall directly on screen or in viewers eyes.**
7. **Backlighting the set with one of the following methods:**
   8-watt fluorescent tube
   30-watt lumiline tube
   25- or 40-watt inside-frosted light bulb if set is in corner.
8. **Alcove with built-in lighting.**

Lamp shades are also very important in good lighting. A good shade is always white on the inside and should be made of material heavy enough to prevent the diffusing bowl from showing through. The shape of the shade will determine how large the circle of light from the lamp will be, so try to select shades that are slanted enough to provide light for at least two people (see illustration).

Fluorescent vs. Incandescent

Today's homeowner may select from two general types of lighting: flourescent and incandescent. Both are easily identified (incandescent light is produced in a bulb, flourescent in a tube) and both have very distinct advantages.

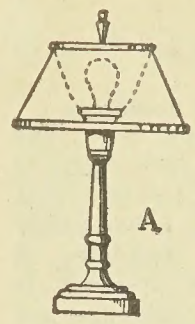
Incandescent light bulbs are available in a wide variety of sizes, shapes, and colors. The standard bulb familiar to everyone is usually coated on the inside to reduce glare, though clear bulbs may also be purchased. A newer type (white-indirect) has a coating which makes the glass look milk white and gives a softer light.

Silvered-bowl bulbs reflect their light toward the screw base of the bulb. "Daylight blue" bulbs are useful where the color of their light is especially desirable—for instance, in the laundry to show up scorch or stains. Other colored bulbs are suitable only for decorative purpose. A reflector spot or flood lamp has a built-in reflector to deliver light in a definite direction.

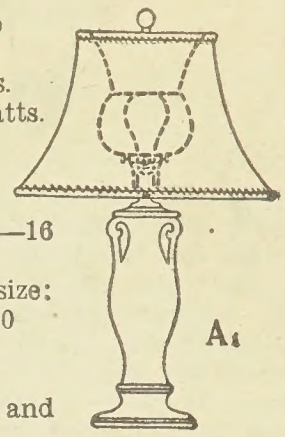
Fixtures for incandescent bulbs are usually less expensive than fluorescent fixtures. They are also available in a wider variety of styles. Bulbs of different wattage can usually be used.

Fluorescent tubes and fixtures, however, have advantages of their own. The tubes produce at least three times as much light per watt as incandescent bulbs and last several times as long. Their shape usually means that light will be more evenly distributed in an area. There is less glare with an unshielded fluorescent tube than with a bare incandescent bulb. Fluorescent is generally recommended for work areas and incandescent for living areas.

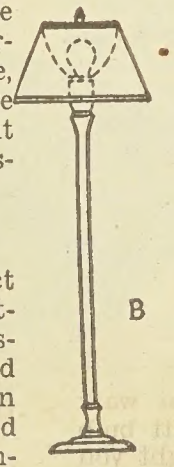
Specifications for Good Reading And Study Lamps



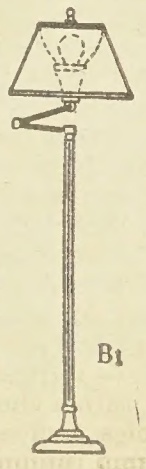
A. Height of lamp—28 inches.
Shade diameter at bottom—18 inches.
Bowl diameters with bulb sizes:
8-inch bowl—100 watts.
9⅜-inch bowl—150 watts.
or 50-100-150 watts.



A¹. Height of lamp—24 to 27 inches.
Shade diameter at bottom—16 to 18 inches.
Bowl diameter with bulb size:
7-inch bowl—50-100-150 watts.
Suggestions for use
On left side of desks and study tables.
Tables behind sofa; on large end table or bedside tables.

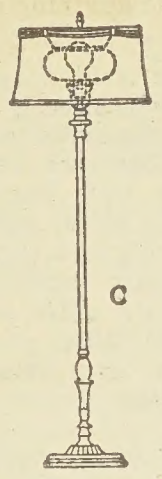


B. and B¹. Height of lamp—56 to 63 inches.
Shade diameter at bottom—16 to 20 inches.
Bowl diameters with bulb sizes:
8 inches—100 watts.
9⅜ inches—150 watts.
10 inches—three-light bulb —100-200-300 watts.
Suggestions for use
Beside and slightly to the rear of armshairs.
Centered behind the sofa or at piano.

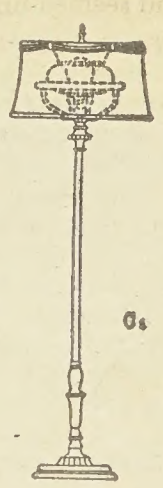


The low, or junior size floor lamps fit well in rooms with low ceilings or with small-scale furniture. These may be had with swivel arm.
The taller floor lamps fit well into rooms with higher ceilings.

C. Height of lamp at bottom—59 inches.
Shade diameter at bottom—18 inches.
Bowl diameter and size of bulbs:
9 inches — 100 - 200 - 300 watts.



C¹. Same as above, with addition of 2-inch 32-watt fluorescent circular tube.
Suggestions for use
Beside chairs or at desks, by sewing machine, or for other close-seeing jobs.
At the side of bed or at the end of sofa.



A good lamp with a spread of light can serve two persons very well. Arrange lamp and chairs so there are no shadows.

Put It to Work On the Farm

MORE and more North Carolina farmers are installing lights in their barns and other outbuildings. These lights save the farmer's time and energy by enabling him to do work just when and where it needs to be done. It makes chores safer and gets them finished more quickly.

Yard Lighting

Yard lights should be placed with an eye toward the most-traveled chore routes between the house, farm buildings and feeding lots. Once you decide where you need the light, look around for a place to put it. If no building is convenient, a pole can be installed without too much effort. The pole should be high enough to insure that the wires will easily clear the farm equipment and vehicles that will be moving under them. The light should be installed at the top of the pole to give a wide distribution of light.

Often the light can be installed on farm buildings. The corner is a good location since the light will then shine along two sides of the building and out across the farmyard. Inside-frosted bulbs of at least 200-watt size in weatherproof reflectors are good for outdoor use. The reflectors are needed to direct light down and protect bulbs from rain, hail and snow. Shallow dome reflectors give the widest spread of light.

You should be able to control yard lights from different points. You may do this by three- or four-way switches or by a remote controlled relay method. A relay system is economical where buildings are widely scattered or where you want to turn yard lights on or off from more than two or three points.

Lights In Farm Buildings

In farm buildings, as in the house, you need both general light and local light. General light enables you to move about safely without tripping or stumbling. It lights areas where livestock is housed so that animals are not surprised or alarmed by people or moving shadows. This is the light you need for regular chores that do not require your seeing in detail.

For safety, be sure that light is provided at cross alleys, hay chutes, ladders and stairways.

For some regular chores, such as care of milk and milk utensils, you need more light and light of better quality. To provide this, fixtures for local lighting are needed.

In farm buildings with rough-surfaced, dark-colored walls and ceilings which absorb light, it is best to use fixtures with reflectors to direct light down. Choose reflectors of the right shape to put light where you need it.

In some locations wire guards or protecting globes are needed to protect bulbs from breakage or dust. In dusty places such as haymows and feed rooms, fixtures that use ordinary screw-neck fruit jars to cover bulbs are a good investment. Where guards, globes or jars are used, reflectors are usually omitted.

Exposed beams, joists and posts get in the way of light. Locate fixtures to keep work areas as shadow-free as possible. A good general rule is to place ceiling fixtures no farther apart than one and one-half times their height from the floor. Provide light directly over the work area for such specific jobs as washing milk pails or grinding feed. Lights in farm buildings are usually needed for short periods so the difference in cost of electricity for low and higher wattage bulbs is hardly worth considering.

Fluorescent Lighting For Farm Buildings

The light from fluorescent tubes is especially good over work benches or in the milkhouse. It is excellent for such specialized tasks as fruit and vegetable grading, feed mixing, and tobacco stripping. In the tobacco casing house, it is important for light to have a good color quality. Two 40-watt fluorescent tubes should be used—one 'white' and one 'daylight.' Since it is important in this operation that light remain constant, windows should be covered and the grading done with the light of fluorescents alone. On cloudy, murky days, when tobacco is most likely to be worked, natural daylight changes its intensity constantly.

It should be noted that the output of fluorescent tubes is reduced in low winter temperatures. The output drops one per cent or more for each degree Fahrenheit below 65 degrees. Where temperature will be between 50 and 32 degrees, use standard tubes and fixtures with thermal type starters. For temperatures from 32 degrees to zero use special low-temperature tubes as well as thermal starters.

Special Lamps

Though not strictly for lighting, there are several special lamps that have interesting application to farm use. One of these is the bactericidal lamp.

This lamp produces ultraviolet rays which kill bacteria. They are used by industry in walk-in coolers, meat-packing houses, and places where drugs are produced or handled, to aid in the sanitation of products and to protect the health of employees.

Farmers are using them in poultry houses, dairy barns, milk houses, brooder rooms, and broiler houses to improve sanitation and combat harmful air-borne bacteria. Manufacturers make recommendations as to location and number needed.

Sunlamps are also finding valuable farm applications. They produce rays that tan the skin and stimulate generation of vitamin D. They are beneficial to poultry and livestock since vitamin D is essential to their health, growth, and fertility. Results of state experiment stations' studies indicate that the amount of this vitamin needed for laying hens

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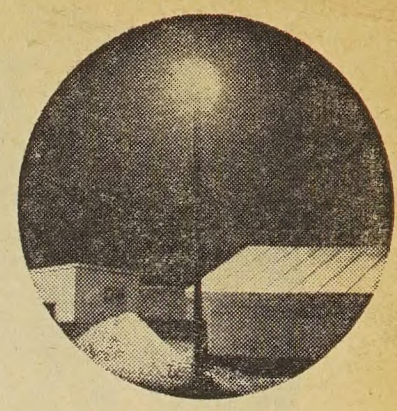
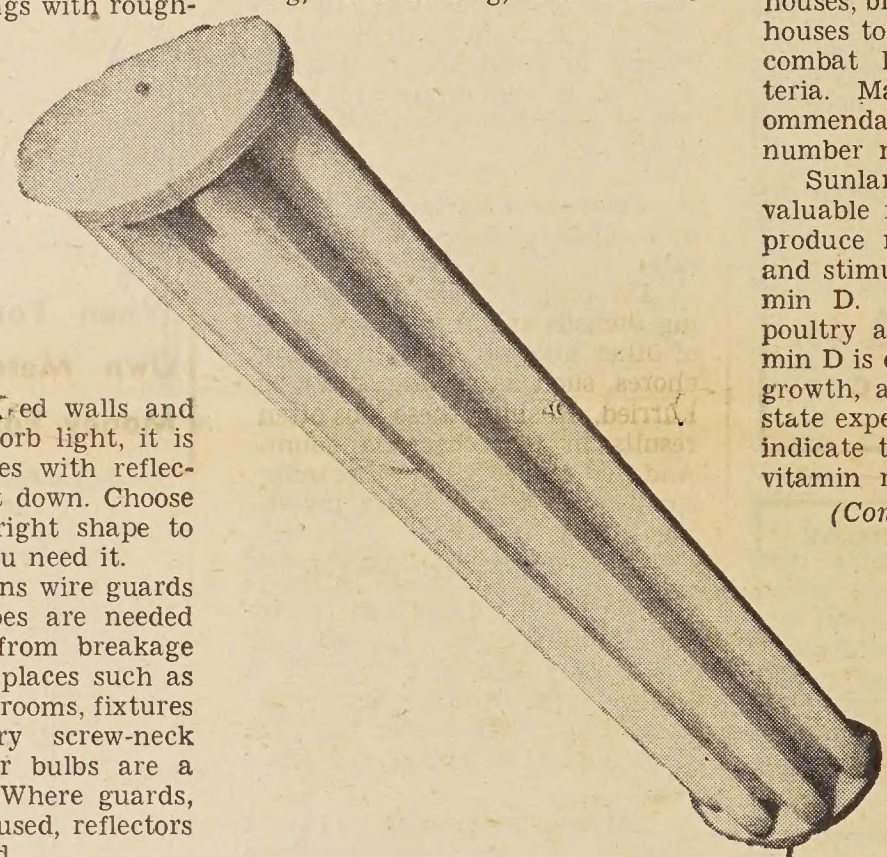
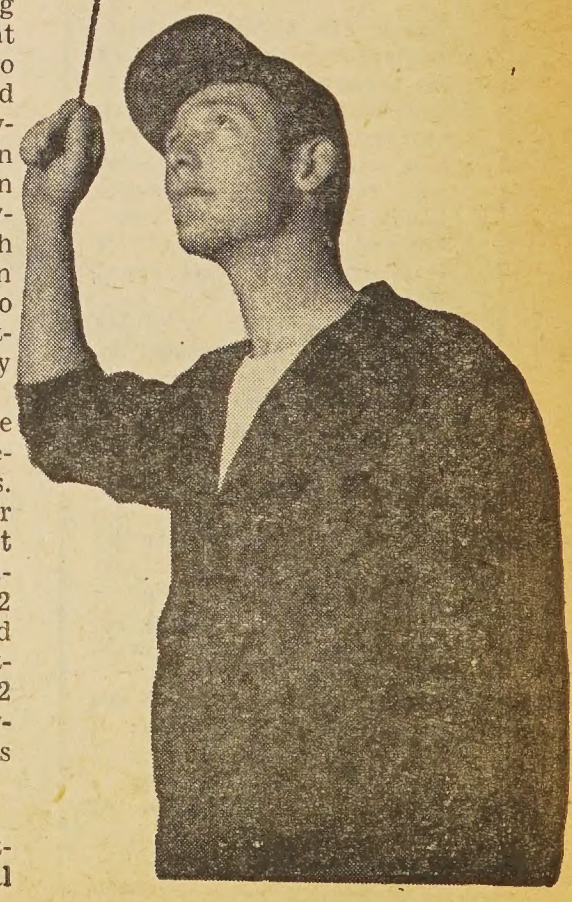


Yard lights should be placed so that all the regular chore paths between the house, farm buildings and feeding lots are lighted.



Sunlamps provide vitamin D, are beneficial to health, growth and fertility of poultry and livestock.



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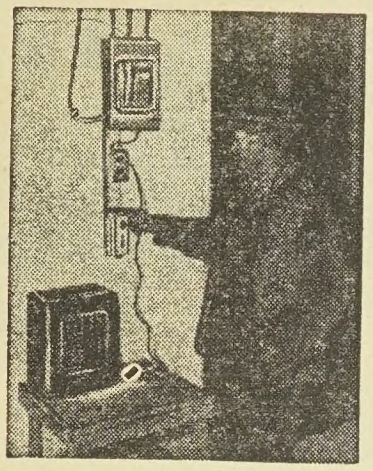
During the past 20 years for every change of one billion dollars in national income payments, there has been a corresponding change of four million dollars in cash receipts from the sale of North Carolina farm products.

North Carolina's 1952 sweet potato crop is estimated at 3.5 million bushels.

Science Takes Hand in Warming Milk House; Several Plans Given



By Ira Miller
Farm Electrification Bureau

Cold weather has an unusual effect on the performance of milk house chores. It causes a noticeable speed-up in work. And this rush to get chores done appears to be in direct proportion to the drop in temperature. Ordinarily that would seem to be a good idea. But not when speed is the result of cold hands, a chilly atmosphere which penetrates the old sheepskin, and a desire to get out of the milk house and next to a warm fire.

The proper cleansing of milking utensils and the performance of other necessary milk handling chores, such as cooling, can't be hurried. Rushing these jobs often results in high bacteria count. And that means lower grade milk; smaller returns on your investment.

What to do about heating the milkhouse has been a problem with which agricultural engineers have wrestled for some time. Several solutions have been advanced—all of them tied-in with high line power. For electricity is able to provide heat without creating fumes to which milk inspectors object so strongly.

In heating a milk house, much depends on climatic conditions and the desires of the farmer. Some farmers in North Carolina may require very little supplemental heat. Others may be satisfied with "spot heating" — the warming of work areas only. Others want the temperature of the whole room maintained at comfortable levels.

"Spot heating' is accomplished through the use of one or more radiant heaters and banks of heat lamps of 150 to 250 watts and up. Lamps are located over work areas and heaters directed toward the spots to be warmed.

Over-all heating of the milk house is accomplished, generally, through the use of industrial, fan type heaters with adjustable thermostatic control. Usually they are suspended from the ceiling and warm the room by circulating heated air.

Two newer types of equipment also are being used with satisfactory results. One is the use of small hot water radiators with circulating fans. The hot water is taken from the dairy water heater, operating on off-peak rates. However, the water heater must be large enough to supply hot water for both the radiator and washing requirements. Your electirc co-op should be consulted before you install such equipment. The other and latest method is to use the milk cooler compressor as a heat pump. By running well water through the cooling tank, the air-cooled compressor and condenser act as heaters for the room.

Put Light to Work

(Continued from Page 6)

and growing chicks can be obtained as successfully by use of S-4 sunlamps as by adding cod liver oil to feed. The lamps are used 2 to 4 hours a day. It is generally recommended that they be mounted from 3 to 5 feet above feed hoppers. Fluorescent sunlamps are now on the market and cost less to buy and operate. Manufacturers recommend that the 20-watt fluorescent sunlamps be mounted 5 feet above feed troughs and used 5 hours per day. Operation may be clock-controlled.

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Doctors, Farm Leaders Discuss Rural Health

"Rural communities must be made attractive to doctors, and those communities must remember that the doctor is human." Thus Dr. J. Street Brewer challenged a record crowd, estimated at between 300 and 400 farmers, housewives, doctors, and health leaders, attending the Fifth Annual Rural Health Conference in Raleigh's Sir Walter Hotel on October 15.

Dr. George F. Bond, Chairman, Committee on Rural Health, Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, answering the question "Why a rural health conference?" ventured his belief that America has the most valuable health resources and "know-how" in the world, but that her failure lies in the application of the "know-how" and the resources without the spirit. Said Dr. Bond, "Touch today's questions with resources, thinking; add the spirit of this session and the answer will be forthcoming."

Principal speaker of the morning session was Dr. Aubrey D. Gates, field director of the Council on Rural Health, American Medical Association, Little Rock, Arkansas, who praised the North Carolina Health Council, particularly in the "job they've done in pioneering in the rural health program."

Group Discussion Topics

The following questions were discussed by interested groups: "What are the most effective ways of solving rural health problems?" "How can farm families finance medical care?" "How can we get and hold medical and health personnel in rural areas?" "How can we get farm families to produce and use foods necessary to health?" "How can we get safe water and sewage disposal facili-

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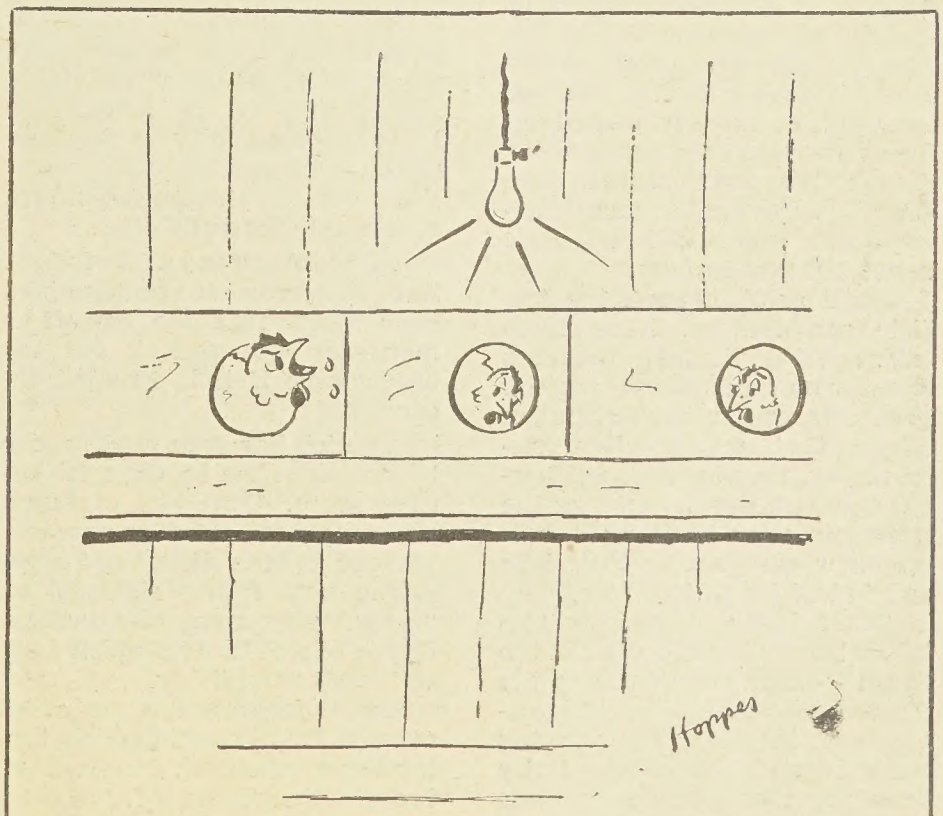


"What gripes me is I laid my egg today, and I have to be kept awake by this light just because you girls didn't lay yours!"

The last in a series of five community development articles

"Intimacy with dignity, quietude and repose, the beauty of field and stream, these things the farm can offer . . ."

By Richard Hausler

Satisfied With Your Community?

Follow Through In Improving It

IT is easy—once the first stages of planning a thorough community action program are completed to let things drag through in action to insignificance. Experiences of other communities have shown that this can be tragic. If the first all-out community progress program fizzles, it will be tough to get another one started.

On the other hand, experience has also shown that all problems cannot be solved before lunch tomorrow. Many parts of the thorough community progress program will not bring the immediate results of a community clean-up-paint-up program. Some may take years to reach the pay-off stage.

Consider the case of the two little communities of Chisago (sic) City and Lindstrom, Minn. Prospective vacationers looking at the fishing opportunities in the adjacent lake and small industries examining sites in the two communities literally turned up their noses—quickly. Septic tanks in the low land beneath the villages were highly unsatisfactory—as a good whiff of the air would tell any layman.

Small as they were, the two little communities, lying three miles apart on the lake shore, got together on an ambitious project. Now, after years of cooperative efforts that were often discouraging, they have a joint sewage system. They are making the system pay for itself while welcoming vacationers to their lake and industries to its shore.

Other kinds of projects also take a long follow-through. In the South — from the Ozarks to the Piedmont—communities have cooperated in changing farming methods and specialties. Dairy cows are now grazing in some fields drained of their weath by generation after generation of row croppers. Truck farms are appearing where sons followed fathers down through the centuries in raising tobacco. Each year is better and more prosperous than the preceding one in these communities, but it will be decades before the transformation is completed.

MONTHLY coordinating meetings of the Community Progress Association or with committees headed by resourceful, working citizens supervising projects between meetings—will be needed indefinitely. Stubbornness and flexibility have proved to be prime requirements. For some jobs, it may be necessary to organize a non-profit corporation. For another project, it may be found essential to encourage the creation of a new co-op to enable farmers to invest jointly in machinery and equipment. Another objective may call for convincing a local businessman or youth anxious to get into business that a new enterprise can be profitably started to serve the community. If your community is incorporated, some projects may necessitate working through legislative action and the ballot box.

All of this means a lot of work. But hundreds of communities have found that the pay-off is high—and the work is not too burdensome if it is handled cooperatively.

The job has been made easier by developments in the past decade or so. Gone are the days when rural communities were disparaged as "the sticks" and rural people were falsely ridiculed as "rubes." Now many city dwellers dream of a future in which they will enjoy rural living.

Rural progress has made the change. Rural electrification, laying the groundwork for progress, brought the kilowatts for modern living, the power for new businesses and industries. Refrigeration and freezers extended the once-a-year blessing of fresh meats, fruits and vegetables to a year-round advantage of rural living. Improved highways are now open roads for industry and agriculture alike in the rural community, putting on the map crossroads which were once isolated far from the nearest railroad siding. Good telephone service—now that the EA principles and methods are applied in that area — is now reaching out into the countryside. Radio and television are bringing the best—and worst—world entertainment right into the rural home. Consolidated schools, despite all the problems they created, took into the country the varied courses once offered only in the cities.

THEN there is the intangible: "Intimacy with dignity, quietude and repose, the beauty of field and stream—these things the farm can confer. The big town is war personified, implements of power challenging fate and future; the farm can be repose . . . peace," as one rural community booster puts it.

With all of this, the rural community has the opportunity of growing and prospering to the benefit of the residents, the state and the nation. That opportunity, experience has shown, can be transformed into reality only by cooperative action among the various parts of the community. Through well-organized, high-budgeted Chambers of Commerce, the large cities have been promoting since Ben Franklin established "The Junto Club" to build up the Philadelphia of Colonial days. It is with the cities and this promotion that the rural community must compete for the sources of wealth, growth, and stability.

Only recently have rural communities recognized the fact that it takes planning and cooperative action to turn an unprosperous community withering with stagnation into a vital, thriving center. Hundreds of communities

(*Continued on Page 10*)

Did You Know....

That a lot of folks, including some of your own fellow members, have the idea that electric membership corporations are agencies of the federal government . . .

That these same folks think the government *donates* the funds which finance electric line construction . . .

That these folks just haven't heard how electric cooperatives, instead of being government agencies, are owned and controlled solely by the people they serve, with every consumer-owner having one vote at all membership meetings . . .

That these folks would be both surprised and delighted to find out that, instead of being financed by federal *donations*, construction work is actually financed by REA *loans* which are *repaid* to the federal treasury with *interest* every three months . . .

That, because of their ignorance about these things, some folks are unfriendly and critical toward your electric service business . . .

But that by informing these people of the facts you can win both understanding and friends for the cooperative enterprise of which you are a member.

Ambassador To Agriculture

By Rebekah Rivers

OF all the good will ambassadors America has sent scouting to the four corners of the world recently, perhaps the most important are her youth. She's sent them globe-trotting not only to carry her message to the people of other lands, but also in search of understanding, of the knowledge they have to offer. She's arranged for them to go as students, as teachers, as reconstruction workers (sometimes as actual laborers in war-torn countries), as stenographers, as farmers.

Miss Sue Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Nichols, of Raleigh, Route 5, is typical of our youthful roving ambassadors. Sue, a junior at Women's College in Greensboro and a student of home economics, spent the first six months of 1952 in Australia under the International Farm Youth Exchange Program, participating in the first winter program of this organization. She did not go to Australia in the role of the sight-seer, but to live with the people there—to eat at their tables, to share their farm chores, to join in their amusements, and to hear their problems. This young tarheel's story is an interesting one—a story of our new, travel-enlightened young America.

Her application having been approved, Sue left her North Carolina home for Iowa State College in December, 1951. There she underwent an orientation program with farm exchange representatives to other countries. Two other future farmers, she learned, were to accompany her to Australia. Their real journey began in San Francisco, where they boarded a BCPA plane for Sydney, Australia. In 29 hours flying time, they found themselves in the land of "down under."

WHEN asked about her first impression of Australia, Sue replied: "It was so much like the United States." Sydney, she described as a bustling city, comparable to an American city of its size. She was greeted in Sydney by members of the Junior Farmer Organization (Sue explains that this organization is similar to our 4-H groups), the American Agricultural Attache, and representatives from the Australian Country Women's Association (which, she says, is comparable to our Home Demonstration clubs). The latter group and the Junior Farmers planned a delightful week in Sydney for the "grass roots ambassadors."

During this week, the young Americans went sight-seeing in Sydney. Their inspection tour of the city included a look at Sydney Harbor Bridge ("I was asked how it compares with the Golden Gate Bridge."), a glimpse at the Blue Mountains, and a tour of Bondi Beach. "The beaches in Australia," says Sue, "are different from ours in that they are cut into much smaller sections—each section named." She also observed that the Australian beaches are not as commercialized as American beaches. Activities in Sydney other than sight-seeing for the young farmers included radio programs, parties, newspaper interviews, and meeting lots of new people.

Questioned further on her impressions of Australian customs, Sue stated that she was surprised to find that Australians "eat faster than Americans." She remembered a luncheon at which she and the American Consul were the last to finish their meals.

Sue Nichols, daughter of a Wake County farmer, spent the first six weeks of 1952 in Australia under the International Farm Youth Exchange Program.

Sue was pleased to find Aberdeen-Angus Cattle on many of the farms she visited in Western Australia. Sse actually lived on twelve farms, visited many others.

Five meals a day seemed strange to Sue, and, she tells us, these added meals played havoc with the waistline! She learned to eat continental style (using the left hand) and observed, "It's so much simpler."

Christmas holidays in Australia, Sue says, are similar to our own—with the exception of the warm weather. There is a traditional Christmas tree, with orange blossoms, which blooms at this time of year. Father Christmas replaces Santa Claus for the Australian children, and the yuletide is celebrated with parties. Duck substitutes for the American tom turkey on the Christmas table.

IN Sydney, Sue was informed that she would spend the remainder of her stay in the farm lands of Western Austraila. She flew to Perth, where she was met by local Junior Farmers, and spent two days in this western capital. As for the sights, Sue was most impressed by the fact that the Swan River runs through the center of the town, and that the town's lovely park boasts the world's most beautiful wild flowers. While in Perth, she met the American Vice-Consul and was pleased to learn that his wife has a home in Hendersonville, N. C., "It's such a small world, after all," observes Sue.

After her brief visit in Perth, our roving farmerette began her stay in the farms of Western Australia. She lived with twelve families while in this section of Australia. Her first hostess was a spinster operating 12,000 acres of land, and Sue is still grateful to this lady, for, she says, "she taught me so much about what I could expect during the remainder of my visit." On this farm, sue had her first horse-back ride. Her Australian observers were amazed that this was her first experience on the horse, because, according to them, all American girls are "cow girls."

Sue told us that Western Australia has no water power to produce electricity, so scant is the rain there. Most of the homes, she says, have home generating plants with kerosene engines producing power. There were many electrical appliances on this type of home, but Sue observed very few washing machines. When asked about their laundering methods, she replied, "They still boil their clothes." In the twelve homes she visited, Miss Nichols stayed in two having no electricity at all.

THE main difference between the farms of North Carolina and those of Western Australia lies in the fact that their chief crop is wheat and their main livestock is sheep. She was very pleased to see Aberdeen-Angus

(Continued on Page 14)

NORTH CAROLINA

Homemakers' Page

Turkey Time Is Cranberry Time

With the approach of the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, the mind of the holiday hostess starts churning in search of new guises for the traditional holiday fares. The annual guest of honor, Tom Turkey, must be garnished with the brilliant red of the cranberry to add color to the groaning boards. Instead of the usual sliced jelled cranberry, why not try some innovation this year.

Spiced Cranberry Ice Cream makes a bright holiday dessert—both for the meal of the day and to serve the holiday "drop-in" guests. The recipe:

2 cups fresh cranberries
½ cup water or fruit juice
1½ cups sugar
Pinch cinnamon
Pinch ground clove
1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Cook the cranberries in liquid until all the skins pop—about ten minutes. Put through a sieve or food mill. Stir sugar and spices into cranberry puree. Heat rapidly just long enough to completely melt sugar. Chill. Fold in whipped cream and pour into refrigerator tray. Freeze to creamy consistency (about two hours). Stir. Return to refrigerator and freeze until creamy-firm. Repack as desired for your freezer. This recipe makes about 1½ pints ice cream.

For a plain cranberry ice cream, the following recipe is suggested:

2 cups fresh cranberries
2 cups sugar
1 cup water
Vanilla ice cream

Combine cranberries, sugar and water in saucepan. Cook until all berries pop—about 15 minutes. Let stand overnight. Have ice cream soft enough to work easily with a spoon. Drain cranberries and fold into ice cream. Pack in containers and refreeze. Drained juice may be thickened and used as dessert sauce.

Rules For Jam and Jelly Making

The test kitchen of the Fresh Cranberry Institute, through experimentation, has come forth with excellent rules and recipes for making cranberry jelly, jam and conserve for the festive table. They offer nine general rules for successful jelly and jam making: (1) Assemble your equipment ahead of time. (2) Wash glasses, jars, covers, etc., in hot sudsy water, then rinse in boiling water. (3) Make one batch at a time, following your recipe as given. (4) Beet *or* cane sugar may be used in all recipes specifying sugar. (5) Measure sugar before starting. It will be easier to recheck if you lose count. (6) Melt paraffin over hot water, never over direct heat. A small metal 10-cent store tea pot lends itself to easy melting and pouring. (7) Remember to allow space for adding your paraffin topping. Never reuse old paraffin. (8) Paraffin hot jams, jellies, and marmalades immediately after pouring. (9) Store in cool, dry place.

Tom Turkey is popped into the oven, the holiday table is set, a hum of happy preparations is heard throughout the household, and the family awaits the pleasures of the Thanksgiving and Christmas feasts. The new cranberry recipes on this page are designed to add color to the festive table and to win praise for the hostess.

Below are some of the tested recipes for jellies, jams, and conserves of the Cranberry Institute:

Spiced Cranberries

4 quarts fresh cranberries
6 cups brown sugar
2 cups vinegar
1 tablespoon whole allspice
2 sticks cinnamon
1 teaspoon whole cloves

Wash and drain cranberries. Boil sugar, vinegar, and spices (tied in bag) five minutes. Cool. Add cranberries. Simmer until tender. Let stand overnight. Pack cranberries into jars. Boil syrup 1 minute. Pour over berries; seal at once.

For a new taste in conserve, try

Cranberry Pecan Conserve

2 lbs. fresh cranberries (8 cups)
4 cups water
1 cup seeded raisins, chopped
5½ cups sugar
½ bottle liquid fruit pectin
1 cup finely chopped pecans

Combine cranberries, water and raisins in saucepan; bring to boil; simmer 10 minutes. Measure sugar into large kettle; add cranberry mixture; mix well. Bring quickly to full, rolling boil, stirring constantly. Boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Stir in pectin and pecans. Stir and skim by turns 5 minutes. Ladle quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about twelve six ounce glasses.

Recipe Variation

For variations for your standard fresh fruit cranberry jelly recipe, the Cranberry Institute suggests the addition of 3 to 4 whole cloves and one small piece stick cinnamon to cranberries and water mixture during cooking, or the graded rind of one orange or lemon to plain cranberry and water mix—or to the spiced variation — during cooking. Another enticing change to the standard recipe is the addition of one small sprig of fresh mint in the bottom of each jelly glass before pouring in the jelly.

Another holiday specialty, designed to make the hostess "woman of the hour" is the *Cranberry Peach Pickle,* made from the following recipe:

½ cup water
½ cup vinegar
1 teaspoon cloves
1 stick cinnamon
1 cup sugar
2 cups fresh cranberries
6 canned cling peach halves

Combine water, vinegar, spices and sugar; bring to boil. Add cranberries and peaches; cook until the cranberries are soft. Remove from stove, cool in saucepan (or spoon into sterilized jars and seal immediately). Serve as a relish with meat; or drain and serve as salad with cream cheese and nut balls. This recipe makes two pints.

Freezing Fresh Cranberries

Are you planning to freeze cranberries? If so, they are perhaps the easiest of all fruits to freeze. Freeze them as is, in the cardboard box or cellophane bag they come in from the market. If you prefer to stem and wash them first, be sure the berries are thoroughly dried before placing them in the freezer.

For a base for drinks, sauces, desserts, ice cream, etc., try freezing fresh cranberry puree. The above-named insitute suggests the following freezing procedure: Follow general directions for preparing fruit. Combine 4 cups fresh cranberries and 1 cup water in a saucepan. Bring to boil and cook until all the cranberries are soft—about 15 minutes. Put through sieve or food mill. Cool, then chill in refrigerator. Pour chilled puree in freezing containers. Seal, label and store in freezer.

All these recipes are designed to add glamour to your holiday table.

In The Lunch Box

Now that children have returned to school, packed lunches and afternoon snacks are of major importance. The cookie jar must be kept filled for desserts and "snack-and-milk" refreshments. The grocer makes it easy with his wide assortment of cookies, but if you're in the mood for baking, try these simple Brown Rim cookies: Sift together 2½ cups sifted enriched flour and 1 teaspoon salt. Cream together 1 cup shortening and 2/3 cup sugar. Add 2 eggs, well beaten, and 1 teaspoon vanilla extract. Beat well. Stir flour mixture into creamed mixture. Mix well. Shape into small balls and place on greased baking sheet. Flatten with bottom of tumbler. Bake in moderate oven (375 F.) about ten minutes. This recipe makes about six dozen cookies.

If your children come home from school for lunch, soup is probably a big favorite. When you serve a cream of tomato or bouillon soup, top it with toast croutons. To make croutons, trim crusts from slices of enriched bread and brush the slices lightly

(*Continued on Page 13*)

The Farmer's Daughter

Budgets Time For Good Grooming

By Becky Rivers

The renewal of school activities and the approach of the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays make good grooming increasingly important — and, with the whirl of activities, harder to achieve. The tune of the old song, "I just can't find time to do my nails, etc." can be changed if you learn to do things on schedule. You'd be surprised just how much more you can accomplish during a week if you budget your time carefully.

Set one evening a week aside for hair, skin, and nail care. Friday is an ideal time for this chore —it will leave you fresh and pretty for week-end activities and the beginning of the next school week.

Start With A Shampoo

Start the clean-up campaign with a shampoo. (Begin early so your locks will be dry before bed time.) Before washing your curls, give them a good stiff brushing—brush 'til the tears fall. And brush upward. Divide your hair in sections and brush right to the scalp. Then massage it well with your fingertips. This is good for the scalp and loosens the dandruff.

Now you're ready for the shampoo. Above all, DO NOT RUB CAKE SOAP ON YOUR HAIR. Choose a good shampoo—one that is designed for dry or oily hair as the case may be. Lather your hair well, several times, and rinse thoroughly after each soaping. When your curls begin to sing, you'll know that you've had a good shampoo. If you rinse it once with vinegar, you'll have less tangles to contend with when you're ready to comb. Just be sure you've completely rinse the vinegar smell from it. Your last rinse might include a few drops of cologne—or you might set it later with cologne — for a nice, nice touch. Now, scrub your hair with a towel until it's no longer dripping, and wrap it in a great turkish towel for the time being.

The shampoo completed, it's time to wash your brush and comb. Remember to shy away from too hot water with your nylon brushes—they'll last longer. If you'll put a few drops of household amonia in the water, dunk your comb, and leave it a few minutes, it will be sparkling clean with no effort.

Hair Dryer Idea For Santa List

This task finished, you'd best tend your hair. If it's inclined to be kinky, allow it to dry pretty thoroughly before setting it. (If you haven't a hair dryer, why not put one on your Santa list. A small electric hand dryer is wonderful in the winter months.)

If your curls are in need of a trimming, (Even if you're wearing it in a long bob, trimming is necessary for a well-groomed look.) do it before your hair is too dry. A razor trim gets better results than the chopped scissor look. For nice, loose curls, make your bobby pin curls nice and fat. Remember to roll from the end of a strand of hair to the scalp. For long bobs, sox make wonderful rollers. In rolling your curls, be sure that all the ends are carefully tucked in with bobby pins.

While your hair is drying, how about giving the skin a little kind treatment. A good, harmless softening pack can be made from buttermilk and meal. Mix it into a paste, apply it liberally to your face, and leave it on until it's dry enough to chip off. (It should be dry by the time you've finished your manicure.) A good method of drawing those pesty skin blem-

(*Continued on Page 13*)

NOTICE

Due to increased costs of production, patterns usually offered in this publication for thirty cents are now priced at thirty-five cents. The pattern department advises us that these patterns are the only dress patterns using colors, and that color is now being used on the instruction sheet, on the new inside cellophane packaging, and on the outside mailing envelople.

Make Mending Bags for Christmas Gifts

Save time and trouble by making ironing day mending day. Here's a special bag for mending accessories which you can attach to your ironing board to simplify both jobs.

Bondex hot iron mending tape serves a dual purpose. You can use the tape to make the bag, which in turn holds scissors, ruler, pencil, ironing cloth and tape—all the things you want to keep near the ironing board. It is not only colorful and attractive, but the whole thing can be made with mending tape — with hardly a

about ripping—Bondex is *strong*. stitch added. And don't worry

It's easy to make the pocket—half a yard of plaid or striped denim will do it. Take a 12-inch square of cloth, then a second piece of the material — 12 by 7 inches. Cut tape (in a contrasting color) to size and bind the top of the smaller piece of material as in picture 2. The heat of the iron makes the tape adhere to your material.

Then fit the two pieces together and stitch partitions in the lower portion to hold the various

items you'll want. Carefully press Bondex around the edge of the whole pocket, as in picture 3. The finished product will please you so, you may want to make more for gifts.

Several million acres of land in North Carolina are unsuited for farming because of inadequate drainage and water control.

Send thirty-five cents (in coins) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, 222, Pattern Dept., 232 W. 18th St., New York 11, N. Y.

SNIP 'N SEW

R9087 14½—24½

Here are the slim, trim lines that flatter you most—and this pattern is perfectly proportioned for shorter-waisted, fuller figures—no alteration worries! It's the perfect "gadabout" casual to take you right through fall—and it's 1-2-3-sewing, so make it now!

Pattern R9087: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Sizes 16½ takes 3⅞ yards 39-inch.

This easy-to-use pattern gives perfect fit. Complete, illustrated Sew Chart shows you every step.

R4647 34—48

For the mature woman with a young point in view! Deep scalloped collar is youthful, flattering and unusual. You will find that the yoke and gathers at back give you marvelous freedom of action. Good for sports and housework in cotton, stunning casual in rayon.

Pattern 4647 in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36 takes 4⅜ yards 35-inch; ½ yard contrast.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Marian Martin

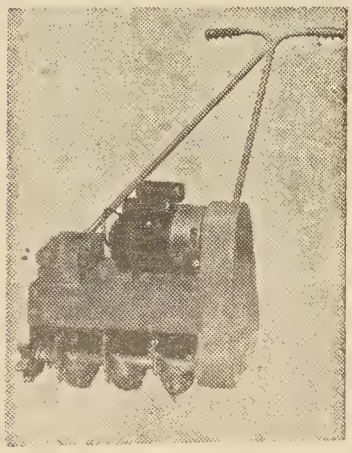
NINE ITEMS! Your little girl will have the best-dressed dolly in the neighborhood! Each garment is one piece to cut and sew. There are two pretty party frocks, hat, cape, jumper, blouse, undies and purse! Pattern 9174 in doll sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 inches. You could use scraps for many of these garments, accurate yardages are listed in the pattern.

This easy-to-use pattern gives perfect fit. Complete, illustrated Sew Chart shows you every step.

NEW PRODUCTS
For
Better Farming—
Better Living

New Silage Chipper Reasonably Priced

A portable silage chipper, at a reasonable price, has been introduced by VanDale Farm Machines, Inc., Wayzata, Minnesota. This new machine scarifices frozen or packed silage, thoroughly shredding it free of chunks that cattle refuse to eat, according to the manufacturer.



Silage shredded by the VanDale Silage Chipper is thrown down to the managers free of the big chunks and pads that cattle nose aside and waste. The increased feed value will pay for the machine in one season, declares the manufacturer.

Fix-So Replaces Needle and Thread

A new adhesive fabric mender, designed to darn socks, patch jeans, mend sheets, turn up hems, put in zippers, has been put on the market by the Cossman Company, 6612 Sunset Boulevard, Holywood 2, California.

The manufacturer declares that this new mender, called "Fix-So," can do anything that can be done with a needle and thread. It is applied like glue and firmly pressed. The manufacturer states that Fix-So can be used on any color fabric and guarantees it to wash, iron or boil. One tube, they say, will darn over 150 socks and mend hundreds of rips and tears.

A tube of this mending fluid can be obtained for $1 from the Cossman Co. There is a money-back guarantee.

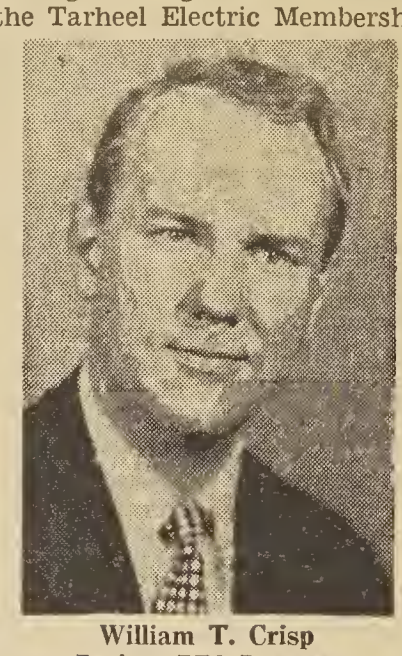
Progress Cited at Davidson

LEXINGTON, Oct. 20. — Over 1,800 Co-op members and members of their families crowded into the storage warehouse of the Davidson Electric Membership Corporation here for the annual membership meeting of the co-operative, which operates lines from Montgomery County to the Virginia line, French H. Smith, manager, said today.

The company now occupies a modern new building just southwest of the Lexington city limits and purchases power direct from Duke Power Company.

The report of Doak H. Skeen, treasurer, showed that during the past year the membership had increased from 6,001 to 6,550, with 71 miles of line added to bring the current total to 1,659 miles.

William T. Crisp, executive manager and general counsel for the Tarheel Electric Membership Corporation, was principal speaker and reviewed the growth of rural electrification in the state for the past 16 years, duirng which over 35,000 miles of electirc line have been built to serve some 160,000 rural families.



William T. Crisp
Reviews REA Progress

Less than 4 per cent of rural areas had electricity in 1935, said Crisp, while now approximately 90 per cent of rural North Carolina is served by Co-op lines.

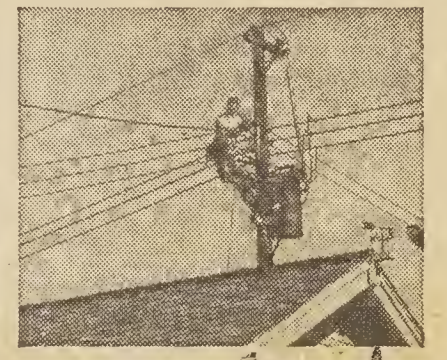
W. K. Link of Welcome was re-elected chairman of the board of directors, with F. Everett Coman, Route 2, Thomasville, secretary; B. I. Lanier, Denton, vice-chairman, and Doak H. Skeen, Denton, treasurer.

These were named by the board of directors elected by the membership, composed of: H. G. Alley, Danbury; T. J. Arnold, F. E. Coman, J. Philip Foster, B. I. Lanier, W. K. Link, Doak H. Skeen, Eston S. Stokes and T. J. Ward, all of Davidson County.

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

WHEN YOU SPECIFY ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR

IMMEDIATE SAVINGS—Aluminum conductor provides REA co-ops with *immediate* savings. Initial cost far less than copper. Easier handling because of aluminum's lighter weight.



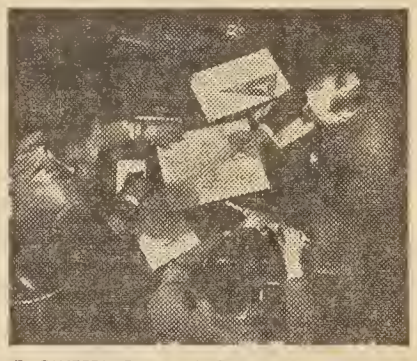
INSTALLATION SAVINGS—Aluminum's lightness helps insure faster installations. Linemen find it easier to string, handle, move around. Saves time and money.

MAINTENANCE SAVINGS—Aluminum's lightness assures less strain on house and pole. Minimum maintenance required on lines and services. Potential *total* savings with aluminum conductor—up to 25%.

THERE'S A BIG DIFFERENCE

WHEN YOU SPECIFY KAISER ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR

FIELD SERVICE—Experienced Kaiser Aluminum field men work hand in hand with crews on stringing operations, often devise money-saving techniques. They continually check installation schedules—one big reason why Kaiser Aluminum's record for *on-time delivery* is unsurpassed!

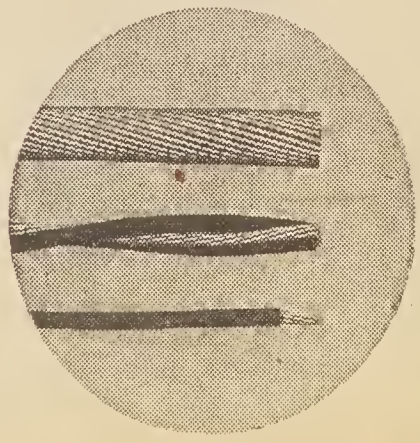


ENGINEERING AND LABORATORY SERVICE—Kaiser Aluminum engineers suggest methods to improve quality, cut costs. They make full use of top-notch Kaiser Aluminum laboratories on research problems, call in specialists for organizational meetings, furnish sag and tension charts.

Kaiser Aluminum Conductor Accepted by REA. Listed below are sizes of Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene Conductor accepted by REA at this time:

#6 Solid All-aluminum, 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4 Solid All-aluminum, 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2 Solid All-aluminum, 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#4-7 Strand All-aluminum, 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#2-7 Strand All-aluminum, 3/64" Neoprene Covering
#1-7 Strand All-aluminum, 4/64" Neoprene Covering
#1/0-7 Strand All-aluminum, 4/64" Neoprene Covering

Also, **Kaiser Aluminum Neoprene covered Triplex** self-supporting cable is the **first** conductor of its kind to meet the standards of REA!



THIS COMPLETE SERVICE is available to you at no obligation when you specify Kaiser Aluminum conductor. *Act now!* A letter or telephone call is all that's required. Also request free pamphlet giving complete engineering data on new Kaiser Aluminum covered conductor—both weatherproof line wire and self-supporting Triplex cable for service drops and secondary distribution lines. Contact any Kaiser Aluminum office in principal cities, or one of our many distributors. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., Oakland 12, California.

Kaiser Aluminum

Setting the pace . . . in growth, quality and service

NEOPRENE COVERED CONDUCTOR, SOLID AND STRANDED • SELF-SUPPORTING TRIPLEX CABLE • ACSR • ALL ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR

"Dixie Classic" Features Fine Angus Showing

Top Angus bull honors of the "Dixie Classic" Livestock Exposition held October 7 through 11 at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, were awarded to Greenbrier Envious T.S.D. The grand champion bull was shown by Greenbrier Stock Farm of Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Reserve honors of the show went to Prince Eric A 6th, owned by Julian Adams of Lynchburg, Virginia. Old Elkton Farm, Forest, Virginia, placed Blackcap Envy OE in the grand champion female spot, and Greenbrier Farm was awarded reserve honors on Greenbrier Eris 4th.

Other Angus exhibitions at the show included Gilcrest Farms, Wake Forest, North Carolina; H. P. Dobbins, Yadkinville, North Carolina; Roundabout Farm, Ronda, North Carolina; Lewis S. Graham, Winston-Salem; Elmer S. Lowe, North Wilkesboro, North Carolina; and Paul Jones, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Farmer's Daughter

(*Continued from Page 11*)

ishes is to apply the white of an egg to the affected area of the face and allow it to dry there. Remember, no matter how tired you are, to scrub your face well with a good complexion soap, warm water, and a wash cloth with a good nap before going to bed each night. Then make liberal use of a good face lotion or cream.

For A Professoinal Manicure

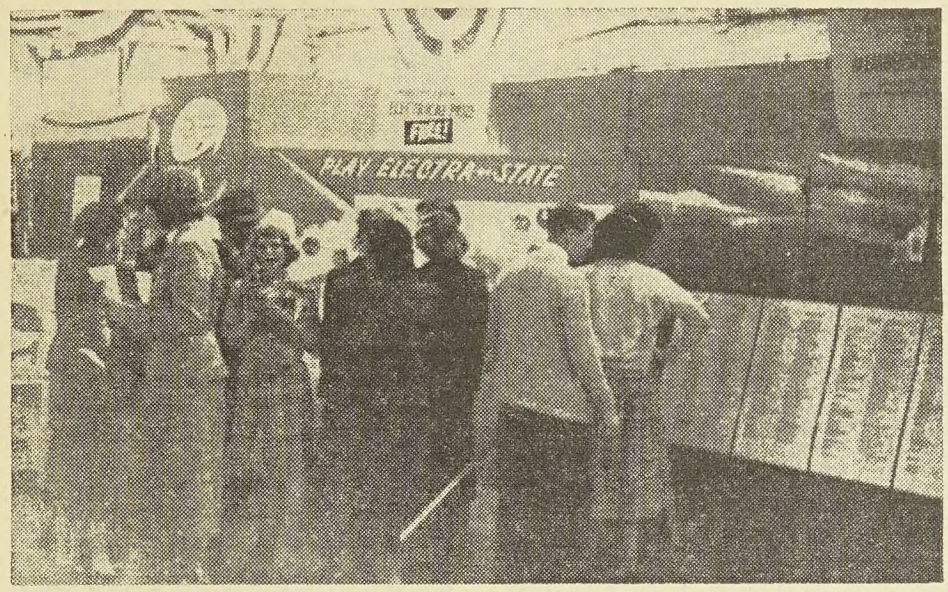
Hair shampooed, skin pack drying, let's turn to the nails. For a professional manicure, begin by soaking your nails several minutes in warm, sudsy water. Dry them and begin the clipping job. Use a cuticle oil after pushing back cuticles. Clip hang nails and cut nails to a good, practical length. If you don't use polish (and for school days, it's more proper not to), apply a coat of colorless polish or foundation polish. If you do use polish, apply it carefully and keep it in shape. Apply a foundation before applying the colored polish, topping it with a protective polish so the polish won't chip easily. Choose your polish to match your lipsticks and your dresses . . . a bright tone for greys and greens, a rosy tone for pastels, an orange tone for browns, etc.

In-Between Treatments

So now you're all fresh for the coming week. For in-between treatments, roll your hair often, unless you're blessed with naturally curly locks, and keep your nail polish patched. Use freely of a good hand lotion during this skin-damaging weather and wear gloves to protect your hands from the chapping winds.

Saturday morning is a good time to get your frocks in order for the coming school week. Check those sagging hem lines and take care of ripped seams. If you're a little tired of last year's frocks, add new belts and other accessories for a new look. Polish your loafers often — not just once a week!

"Step Right Up, Folks!"



The Tarheel Electric Membership Association's "Electra-State" exhibit drew thousands of spectators and participants at the 1952 State Fair. It featured a large map of North Carolina with cut out areas showing the territory served by each of the State's 32 rural electric cooperatives. The name of each co-op and the number of families it serves were printed on a thin sheet of acetate which was fastened over the cut-out and lighted from behind.

At one side of the map was a printed board listing the co-ops and the counties served by each. Each participant first gave the attendant the name of his home county and referred to the board to see what co-ops served it. He then gave the long, whirling, clicking lighting bolt in the center of the map a spin, and if any part of it came to rest on a co-op operating in his county he won a prize. Each participant had three chances to win, first, a light bulb, then a plug and fuse.

"Willie Wiredhand," the power use symbol of the cooperatives, appeared at one side of the exhibit, pointing to the map and saying "Folks, 97% of this area was in darkness 15 years ago."

A large painting on the other side depicted a co-op power line going to an isolated farmhouse. A small, colorful booklet titled "From Out of the Darkness" was distributed to spectators. It told the story of the struggle of North Carolina farmers to secure electric service.

Electrification Advisors from TEMA's member cooperatives were attendants at the exhibit.

Missouri Trial Begins On GT Contracts

A court room in the nation's capital was the scene of what may be *the* key test for generation of power by co-ops, as the suit brought by the Kansas City Power and Light Company, Kansas City, Mo., came to trial last week.

In the second week of the trial, Claude R. Wickard, REA administrator, and Milton Chase, assistant chief, Power Division, REA, were witnesses for the government. Starting the third week, Douglas Wright, SPA administrator, testified. Wickard and Wright are co-defendants.

Opening statements were given on October 13, allowing both sides to present their case. Raymond T. Jackson, chief counsel for the utilities, in part contended that the contracts are illegal on their face, that each of the five groups of contracts are interrelated and part of a single scheme and that interrelationship invalidates the contracts. Further, according to the presentation of Jackson, the contracts are illegal because they violate both the Rural Electrification Act and the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Sect. 5).

Jackson's evidence was objected to by the government lawyers as attempting to broaden the scope of the trial which had been expressly limited in the pretrial hearings in June. Further, Judge McLaughlin questioned Jackson at length to insure that the case was being limited to the issues discussed at the earlier hearings. Jackson, however, insisted that he had no plans for presenting evidence on conspiracy.

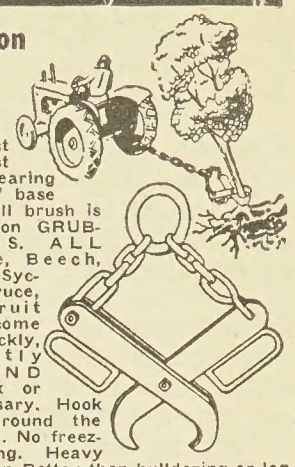
Contract Legality Stressed

Morton Liftin, chief counsel for the government, in his opening statement contended that the contracts are legal inasmuch as the Rural Electrification Act specifies that rural electric systems should provide electric power for the farmers and this is merely an implementation of that law. These contracts, he contended, are for loans to fulfill the terms of the act.

Jackson insisted that these contracts provide loans which will build facilities where they are adequate while Liftin maintained that the loans will permit power distribution to those who do not have it.

Land Clearing is Easy

with Johnson GRUBBING TONGS



The proven best and cheapest method of clearing trees up to 12" base diameter and all brush is with the Johnson GRUBBING TONGS. ALL TREES—Maple, Beech, Locust, Willow, Sycamore, Oak, Spruce, Hemlock, fruit trees, etc., come out easily, quickly, permanently—ROOTS AND ALL! No pick or mattock necessary. Hook the TONGS around the growth and pull. No freezing or slipping. Heavy steel construction. Better than bulldozing or log chains. Every farmer needs one. If your dealer cannot supply you, order from us. PERFORMANCE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Send check, M. O. No COD's. Write for folder.

MODEL 52 (Trees up to 5" Dia.) use with any tractor **$9.85** each
Weight 19 pounds.
Add $1.25 P.P. and Ins. West of Miss. $1.75

MODEL 121 MODEL 121 (Trees up to 12" base dia.) **$19.75** each
Trees larger than 5" require track-layer (crawler) or half-track, or wheel type tactor with 10,000 lbs. draw bar pull. Weight 36 pounds. Shipped Express Col.

RE-BO MFG. CO. 329-E Madison Av New York 17, N.Y.
Send ..... Model 52 ..... Model 121
Quan. Quan.
Enclosed .... ☐ Check ☐ M.O. ☐ Send Folder
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Supreme Court

(*Continued from Page 3*)

only the least feasible projects."

Testimony at the hearings hinged on interpretation of three words—"adopted and authorized"—in the 1944 Flood Control Act, whether or not they applied to the entire plan for comprehensive development of the Roanoke River Basin (11 projects), or just to the construction of the Buggs Island and Philpott Reservoirs.

The Interior Department argues that under the Act, the entire project — power as well as flood control elements — was "adopted and authorized" in that it specifies "works of improvement" and "the control of destructive flood waters *and other purposes.*"

Disputing FPC's right to grant the license for construction, Interior attorney Gregory Hankin pointed to Section 7 (b) of the Flood Control Act stating that, "Whenever, in the judgment of the Commission, the development of any water resources for public purposes should be undertaken by the United States itself, the Commission shall not approve any application for any project affecting such development . . ."

Lunch Box

(*Continued from Page 10*)

with butter or margarine. Cut in cubes. Place in a pan in moderately hot oven (375 F), stirring cubes occasionally, until they are well browned and dry.

Sandwiches are almost daily items in packed lunches. They're easy to make, easy to pack, and they're nutritious eating. To add interest to packed lunches, use a variety of breads. Enriched white is always good. Hamburger and frankfurther rolls are good, especially with meat loaf or hard cooked eggs. Fruit or nut breads pack well when spread with cream cheeses, Swiss cheese, baked ham or meat spreads. Whole wheat bread and rye bread add variety, too.

Meet Sue Nichols

(*Continued from Page 9*)

cattle on the first farm she visited. Australian farms average two-thousand acres.

Sue told us proudly that she learned to pack apples for export to England on one farm, and that she "worked as long as anyone else." Most of her chores were lighter. She said the Australians like to have Dutch and Balkan farmers tend the tobacco, since they are more skilled in this cultivation. She discovered there are only about 1200 acres of tobacco in Western Australia.

When asked about the difference between the Australian Junior Farmer Organization and our 4-H Club programs, Sue observed that the Junior Farmer Organization does not emphasize agriculture in its program as we do. She learned that organizers of these groups are often teachers, not necessarily trained in the farm program. But she reminded us that their organization is very young, having been organized in 1946, and "we can't expect them to have progressed as far as we have in our youth farm movements." She tells us that the rural youth of Australia are looking toward the city for the future, rather than planning for a rural life.

As for entertainment, Sue says she found dancing to be the most popular form of entertainment among the young Australians. She reminds us that the Australian youth have vast distances to cover for parties and get-togethers. Sue was not familiar with some of their dances, for instances the Boston Two Step, the Pride of Erin, and several waltzes.

One high light of Sue's visit in Western Australia was the celebration of her twenty-first birthday. A Junior Farmer Organization gave her a "majority party," which some 200 people attended.

On her return trip in July of this year, Sue visited Colombo, Naples, Pompeii, Marseille, Gibraltar, and spent one week in London. There she was entertained by Young Farmers, Shell-Mex, and the International Harvester Company. She was delighted to have the opportunity to visit the fairy-tale castles in and around London, and has a very warm memory of the British people with whom she came in contact.

After participating in discussions at the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State in Washington, Sue came home to pick up her college work and to dream of her wonderful experiences. "The most lasting impression I have of the Australians," declared Sue, "is the intense sincerity of their hospitality. I wonder if even our famed Southern hospitality can be so all embracing." Miss Nichols is going to try to make it so, for she is expecting many Australian visitors on her own North Carolina farm.

The next major improvement in soy beans is expected to be in disease resistant varieties.

ELECTRIFICATION ADVISORS HOLD FOUR DAY CONFERENCE IN RALEIGH

Electrification Advisors and Home Economists from North Carolina's rural electric cooperatives met in Raleigh October 28-31 to review elements of program planning and educational techniques.

At the first session they heard Jerry Anderson, Carolina Farmer editor, discuss publications as tools in educational programs. Anderson singled out the co-op newsletter as a medium which has proven to be particularly effective in keeping co-op membership informed.

William T. Crisp, executive manager of TEMA, discussed the legal status of rural electric cooperatives under the N. C. Rural Electrification Act. Crisp also appeared on the second day of the conference with H. H. McKinney, manager of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation and Ralph Forman of REA for a panel discussion of rates and rate structures.

Fred Sloan, Director of Program Planning for the Extension Service, appeared twice to discuss elements that go into a sound program of work. The advisors themselves formed a panel on the third day to discuss the most effective power use programs they had initiated at their local co-ops. E. K. Stevenson, Wake EMC, H. D. Thomas, Four County EMC, E. M. Byrd, South River EMC, Wyona Johnson, Davie EMC, and Eloise Jenkins, Lumbee River EMC formed the panel.

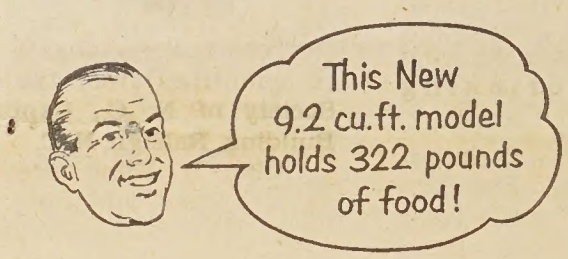
An entire day was devoted to a program planning workshop, directed by Alton Wall, manager Randolph EMC, and Andrew Tessman, of REA.

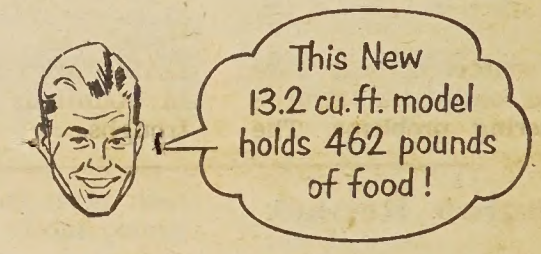
On the final day, the group heard Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the N. C. State Grange, discuss the "Place of Farmer Co-operatives in the American Economic System."

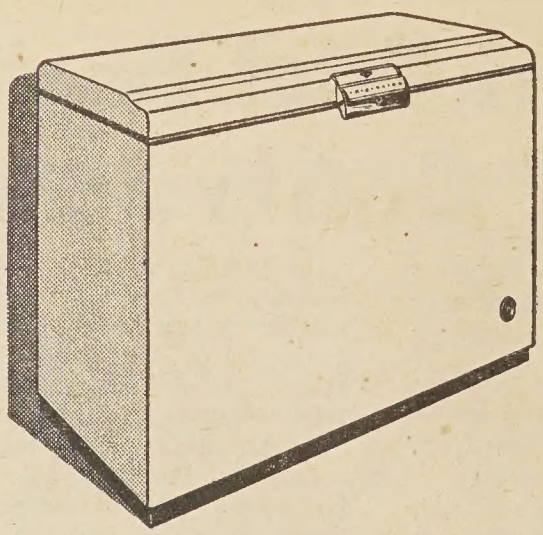
Gwyn B. Price, Chairman of the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, welcomed the group to the Capitol City and spoke to them of the tremendous importance of a co-op having a well informed membership.

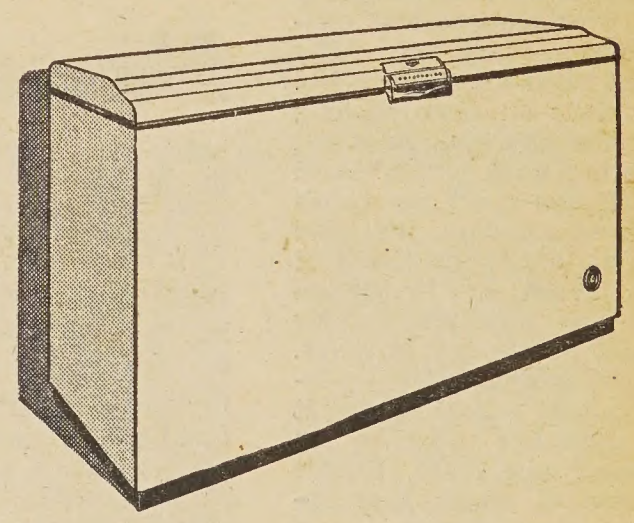
Announcing...

2 New FRIGIDAIRE Food Freezers!









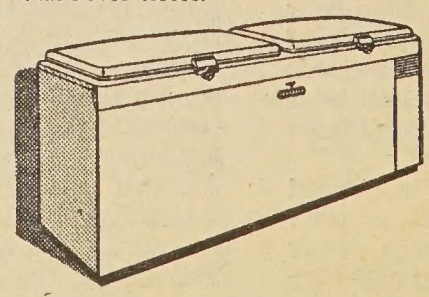
These new Frigidaire Food Freezers have been designed to give you better freezing, better storage—and a major reduction in operating cost. Here you'll find the tried and true Frigidaire dependability in the Meter-Miser and all-steel sealed-tight construction.

And, there are many wonderful new things such as the extra-thick work-surface top that keeps heat out, won't sweat, is counter-balanced for easy opening and closing. There's a new target-light safety signal that is a constant reminder of safe operation, and both models are equipped with handy sliding baskets, and interior light.

Here's an ideal, safe, convenient and economical way to protect the foods your family eats. For with a Frigidaire Food Freezer you will have a food store right in your own home . . . and it's a store that never closes.

Famous 18 cubic foot model holds 630 lbs. of food

A wonderful investment for farm homes. Huge capacity permits the storage of a whole side of beef, plus vegetables, poultry, baked goods in generous quantities. Like other Frigidaire Food Freezers, it is powered by the famous Frigidaire Meter-Miser.



FRIGIDAIRE HOME APPLIANCES

Farmers No Longer Need to Chop Holes In Frozen Stock Watering Tanks

Water is one of the most important things required by poultry and livestock. For eggs, milk and meat are made up largely of water. It is essential, therefore, that it be made available on the farm on a year-round basis if production levels are to be maintained.

In some parts of North Carolina this creates somewhat of a problem. Winter is no respecter of stock tanks. For it causes ice to freeze on them as readily as on the old mill pond. And cattle don't like ice in their drinking water. The chill and pain of cracked ice in their throats discourages them from drinking the amount necessary for putting on weight or produring milk. Laying hens react the same way. Ice in the poultry waterers means fewer eggs in the nests.

Various sources of heat have been tried to combat the farmer's winter watering problems. The newest of these is electricity. Safe and effective, electric water warmers provide thermostatically controlled heat without personal attention.

Types of Warmers

There are three types of electric water warmers: immersion heaters, of 1,000 watts or more, which warm all the water in the tank; 300 watt deicers, which float on the surface of the tank and keep ice from freezing around a sizable drinking hole; and heated drinking cups. The latter device, looking somewhat like a large pipe, contains a drinking bowl similar to that used in dairy barns. Inside and immediately under the bowl is a thermostatically controlled heating units. The water pipe is protected by heating cable. The flow of water is controlled by a treadle, which stock push down when they want to drink.

Winter watering problems for poultry are solved, generally, through a combination of pressure water systems, heating cable and immersion heaters. Pressure systems keep the water flowing into the poultry house, while exposed pipe lines and connections are kept open throughout cold cold weather through the application of thermostatically controlled heating cable. Immersion heaters prevent ice from forming in fountains and drinking troughs.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 2)

having a corporation that could be taxed on income.

---The Federal Power Committee would regulate certain aspects of the new power corporations but it would primarily be up to state commissions.

Power companies usually enjoy dealing with state power commissions in preference to Federal bodies.

But just as one spokesman for business (Wilson) suggests the government get out of the power business, B. L. England, the head of the Edison Electric Institute, suggests that unless state commissions regulate more effectively, government will get into power business even more.

He said recently, "Private enterprise and state regulation are so connected in this electric industry that both must do their job well if either is to survive . . . if public regulation by state commissions fail, public activity in the form of public enterprise will increase."

Another question that must be asked is how much would the sale of government enterprises cost?

Would it be selling a $191-million steel plant in Utah to U. S. Steel for $47.5-million as happened recently?

Would it be selling at a fraction of the original cost as war surplus industries went? Or would corporations bid against each other for them? This last seems hardly likely due to the size of many government activities. And besides that, most large sales to private enterprise by the government lately have meant that the government was forced to loan the money for the company to buy it at low interest rates.

Would the people buy shares in such a corporation? Not if recent indications are any guide to the future. If Wilson's plan is to sell more stock in the businesses of the country, he has a long way to go. Recent surveys show that only a small percent of the population owns stock shares and a much smaller percent of the farmers do. Looks as though the people don't feel that stock shares are a good way to invest their money.

Would the people control this corporation? Management controls corporations with the exception of a few of the larger stockholders. And certainly Wilson would be the first to admit it.

Here is the big business answer to efforts of the many to serve themselves. Tired of playing the negative side of the record (calling it socialism), Wilson has brought the attack out into the open with a positive plan for an outright grab. Maybe he's started something.

North Carolina farmers appear to be heading for their first-billion-dollar cash income in history in 1952.

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Doctors, Farm Leaders Discuss Rural Health

(Continued from Page 7)

ties?" "What can we do for mental health in rural communities?" "What do we want from our school health programs?" "What can we do to improve the dental health of rural children and adults?"

Reports from these discussion groups and an ensuing floor-wide discussion was held before the dinner adjournment. Transcripts of the reports are available in limited quantities from the Medical Society of N. C., Capital Club Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Allan B. Kline, president of Farm Bureau, addressed the evening session. He explained the organization and operation of Farm Bureau and stressed that group's concern about the same health problems that were under discussion at the conference.

Dr. George Bond, presiding at the afternoon session, introduced the "Progress Parade," stating that this part of the program had been planned to "find out what people want, what they have, and what they can do with what they have." Reports were heard from delegates of Robeson, Brunswick, Buncombe, Haywood, and Watauga counties on community health improvements in these counties. Total organization of community resources high-noted these reports.

Follow Through In Improving

(Conitnued from Page 8)

have in the past few years proved that the job can be done if the individual citizen rises up and gets about doing it. He alone can get the job started and see it carried through. In his hands is the prosperity of his own future in the community and the hope that his children may remain there in the prosperity, health, and content that only a thriving rural community can offer.

(Copies of previous articles in this series may be secured from The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Further information and as much assistance as possible will be given by your rural electric cooperative.)

Marshall to Morehead

(Continued from Page 2)

tion of its own house to insure their greater independence.

There is more to the rural electrification program, however, than merely building lines. Co-ops need assurance that their right to generate and transmit power will not be jeopardized; and that they, along with city-owned and other non-profit power systems, will continue to get first call on electricity generated at government dams. They need continued congressional support to withstand the pressure of powerful lobbies which seek to destroy them with unfair and unjustified taxes.

It is the new administration's attitude toward these issues which causes rural electric leaders the most concern. They agree with the sentiments of the late Senator Frank Norris that the REA program has been so popular and so successful that few people would dare to attack it as such—but many people might be willing to slice its roots.

The new President will have a Congress controlled by his own party. In the all-important Senate, the Republican majority is very slim—slim enough, perhaps, to make the vote of Oregon's Senator Morse decisive on power issues. Morse, elected as a Republican, recently renounced his party and said he would be an independent. He has consistently voted for both REA and public power programs.

As a party, the Republicans once again have the opportunity of proving to the American people that they are a party of progress. They have selected one of the greatest men in our history as their leader. They will have to decide soon which of the programs established during the past twenty years they will keep and which they will discard — which they will enlarge and which they will pare. We hope they will take a long, sober look at agriculture, particularly rural electrification.

Only time will tell.

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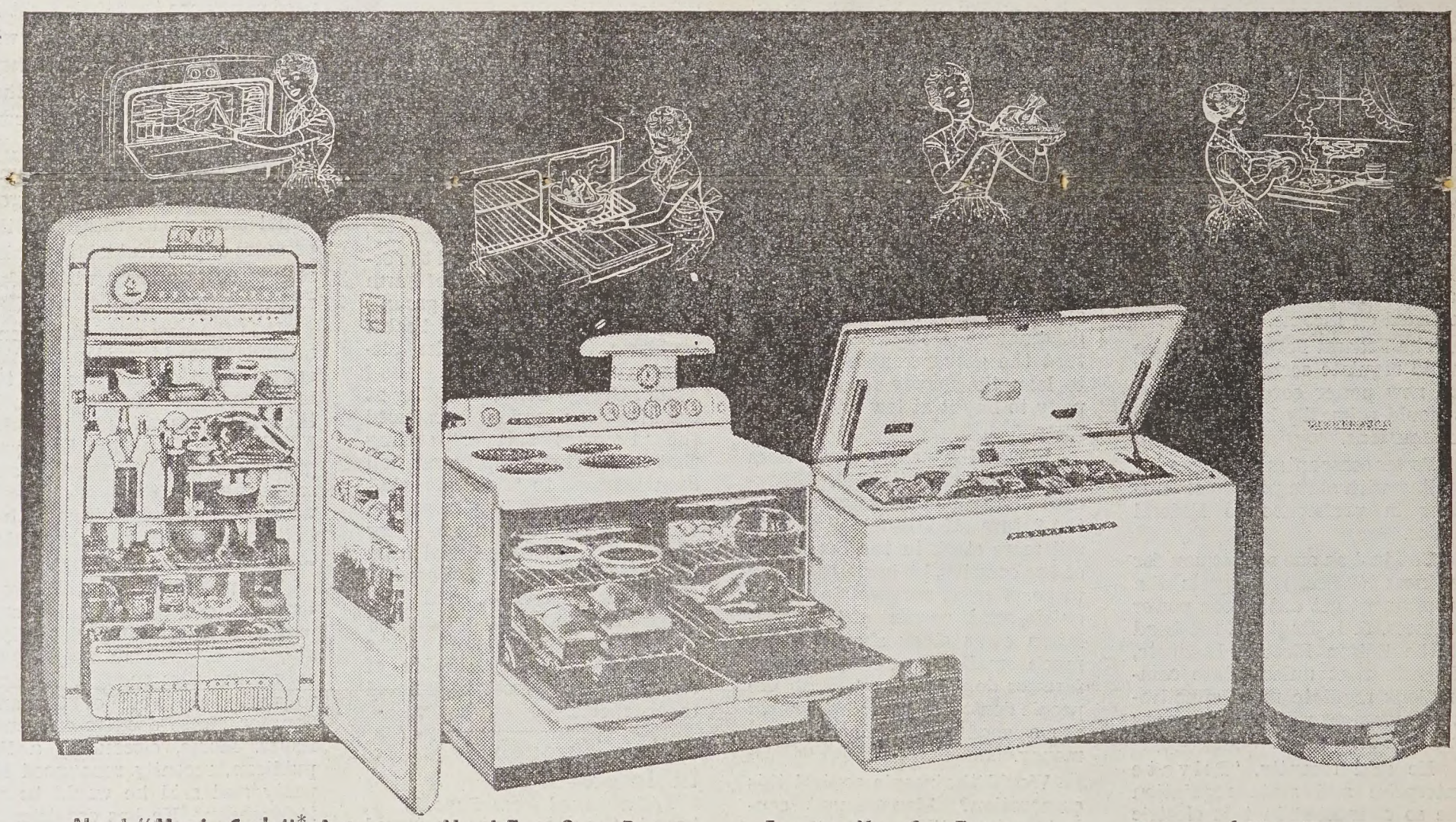

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